NAACP Files Complaint On Frigidaire Job Bias

16 = Calif

Garfield Steward, chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the San Francisco Branch of the NAACP has announced that a complaint alleging racial discrimination in employment against Frigidaire Sales Corporation of Emeryville, Calif. has been filed with the President's Committee on Government contracts.

The complaint was filed in behalf of Bernice L. Dohm, a resident of Berkeley, Calif. It charges that in July of this year the Frigidaire Sales Corporation of Emeryville, Calif., advertised for an experienced PBX-CB 3200 Operator. Subsequently upon telephone inquiry Miss Dohm was informed that the position was still available and that her qualifications seemed to fit the require-

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[illegible] informed that the [illegible] was a Negro, a Mr. [illegible] "presumably of the per[illegible] department" advised her "for all practical purposes the [illegible] was filled." Subsequently [illegible] from the same applicant re[illegible] the information that the [illegible] was still open and that she [illegible] report the following day for [illegible] interview. Upon reporting for [illegible], as instructed, the com[illegible] was told that the job [illegible] filled. After the next day a [illegible] inquiry made by the [illegible] department resulted in the information that the job was not [illegible] and that the inquirer should [illegible] for interview.

Commenting upon the complaint, Franklin H. Williams, regional secretary - counsel of the NAACP stated, "we are aware [illegible] companies and industries in the region holding government contracts discriminate against Negroes and other minority group employment policies. The President's Committee [illegible] contracts was established for the purpose of rooting out and eliminating such discrimination.

The NAACP and its various committees stand ready to assist any minority person who feels that such a company has discriminated against them when seeking employment or upgrading. We urge all such persons to file charges with the Association for processing before the President's committee.

In addition to Attorneys Steward and Williams, the complaint was signed by William C. Dixon, Esq., chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the Oakland Branch of the Association.

Files Complaint Against California Frigidaire Firm

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SAN FRANCISCO — (ANP) — A complaint against the Frigidaire Sales Corporation of Emeryville, Calif., charging racial discrimination in employment has been filed with the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Miss Bernice L. Dohm of Berkeley, Calif., in whose behalf the complaint was filed, alleges that she was refused employment by the company only because of her race when she applied for a job for which she was qualified and for which there was a vacancy. She appealed to the NAACP in San Francisco for assistance in filing her complaint.

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US Contracts unit opens L.A. office

LOS ANGELES — The President's Committee on Government Contracts this week carried its fight against discriminatory employment practices into one of the nation's most rapidly expanding areas of industrial employment.

A West Coast Regional Office was opened in Los Angeles and Leland L. Wilder, Newport Beach Southern California civic leader, was named regional director.

The announcement was made when the President's Committee held a series of meetings in Los Angeles on Feb. 19 with leaders of business, labor and social agencies and representatives of Government contracting agencies.

THE OFFICE here is the second regional headquarters the Committee has established in its expanding program for the elimination of discrimination because of race, religion, color or national origin.

Like the first in Chicago, the new office will work with members of minority groups, Government contractors and other employers, labor organizations and social agencies working in the field of merit employment.

* * *

MEMBERS OF minority groups or agencies representing them, may file complaints with the Regional Office of the Committee if they believe a Government contractor has discriminated against them.

The Committee's program in Los Angeles included four separate meetings with representatives of as many groups. The Committee met with about 75 Compliance Officers of Government contracting agencies during the morning.

Anti-Bias Unit Opens L.A. Office

LOS ANGELES — The President's Committee on Government Contract this week carried its fight against discriminatory employment practices into one of the nation's most rapidly expanding areas of industrial employment when it opened a West Coast Regional Office in Los Angeles.

The opening of the regional office and the appointment of Leland L. Wilder, Newport Beach Southern California civic leader, as regional director, was announced when the President Committee held a series of meetings here Feb. 19 with leaders of business, labor and social agencies, and representatives of government contracting agencies.

The office here is the second regional headquarters the committee has established in its expanding program for the elimination of discrimination because of race, religion, color or national origin in work performed under government contract, according to Vice President Nixon, chairman of the committee.

FIRST IN CHICAGO

The first regional office was opened in Chicago in May, 1957.

"We expect the Los Angeles office will enable us to develop closer and more productive relations with those most concerned with the elimination of discriminatory employment practices in an area which has a significant concentration of government contract activity," Mr. Nixon said.

The new regional office, like the one in Chicago, will work with members of minority groups, government contractors and other employers, labor organizations and social agencies working in the field of merit employment Nixon said.

Members of minority groups, or agencies representing them, may file complaints with the regional office of the committee if they believe a government contractor has discriminated against them because of race, religion, color or national origin.

The committee's program in Los Angeles included four separate mettings. The committee met with about 75 Compliance officers of government contracting agencies during the morning.

Approximately 70 business and industrial leaders attended a committee luncheon, when Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, vice chairman of the committee, was principal speaker.

Leaders of social agencies concerned with the elimination of discriminatory employment practices attended an afternoon meeting, when Ivan L. Willis, vice president of the International Harvester Co., presided, and Vice President Nixon was principal speaker.

The afternoon meeting was followed by a reception, after which the committee attended a dinner by the Los Angeles County Central Labor Council. Vice President Nixon and Secretary Mitchell Secretary Mitchell spoke.

Vice President Nixon told the social agency leaders that "nothing is more damaging to U. S. prestige abroad" than the nation's failure to "practice what we preach" regarding equality and democracy for all of our people.

He said the establisnment of a West Coast office "enables us to concentrate" on the problems of discrimination in employment. He told his audience that the complaints which the committee receives in its West Coast office "will show your awareness of the situation and your desire to correct it."

CALIFORNIA

Later, speaking to labor leaders, he said that California could be proud of its nondiscrimination record, but that "we are not perfect in this respect. We must remove the last vestiges of inequality, and the help of the labor movement is needed and appreciated."

Mitchell told businessmen that the U. S. cannot continue to waste its manpower through job discrimination against minority groups.

Mitchell Tells Business To End Bias in Hiring

Sees 10-Million Labor-Force Rise, Says Aged, Youths Must Be Used

By Earl Mazo

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.— Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell warned American business and industry today they must stop hiring discrimination against Negroes if this country is to "achieve the economic growth which our technical accomplishments have made possible and which our population growth has made necessary."

The same point applies to the employment of women, older workers and youths, the Secretary added.

He told southern California industrial and social-service leaders this country's labor force must have an additional 10,000,000 people by 1965 to cope with America's present rate of expansion.

Mr. Mitchell spoke at a one-day meeting of President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts, of which he is vice-chairman. The committee seeks to halt discriminatory hiring practices by companies which receive Federal contracts. He said:

"At the rate the population is growing, this in itself (getting the additional workers) will not be a problem. We can expect the labor force, which stood at 69,000,000 in 1955, to reach 73,000,000 by 1960, and the desired 79,000,000 by 1965.

"The problem is: Will they be the highly skilled, highly trained worker we will need to man an increasingly complex defense system to satisfy an ever-rising level of consumer demands?"

Mr. Mitchell explained that most of the 10,000,000 additional workers will be women, older people and youths between fourteen and twenty-four. He added:

"There will be no increase in the number of men in the prime working ages. These changing balances of age and sex are matters of startling significance to a nation which has traditionally sought the young male worker between twenty-four and forty-four, at the expense of all other groups.

"We are going to have to change our attitude toward the older worker, the woman who wants to work, the youthful worker and the minority worker, if we are going to succeed in our search for the quality skills necessary."

Mr. Mitchell said America must now stop all racial discrimination in employment as an "economic necessity" as well as for the long-established moral reasons. He made these points:

"When equal opportunity becomes an economic necessity, everybody suddenly discovers that it is a democratic right. And, of course, everybody discovers that it pays off in more ways than one.

"I would like to put this whole problem on this simple basis: In this great country or ours, equal opportunity for every one, regardless of his race or his color or his creed, must come about not necessarily because of the Sputnik, not necessarily because of our economic necessity, but because it is right."

Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, chairman of the committee, presided at most sessions throughout the day, and was to fly back to Washington, arriving tomorrow.

Oil Firms Plan To End Hiring Bias

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Completion of the survey of the petroleum industriy was announced Wednesday by Joseph W. Walker, program director of the Los Angeles Urban League.

The project, which began in the early part of the year, had as its objective to discover new opportunities in employment, requirements of the industry, and to become familiar with the industry's operation.

Walker noted there are five major areas of operation: exploration, production, manufacturing, surveys, and map section and marketing, which require seven occupational groups — science and math, manual and mechanical, operational control, mechanical, truck driver, meet the public and office worker.

ACCEPT PROGRAM

Walker explained that companies visited verbally accepted the Urban League's program and agreed to screen agency referrals of job applicants for placement.

Cooperation has been secured from the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, AFL-CIO. Also, cooperation of a representative group of service station dealers has been secured.

Two meetings with the service station dealers have been held for this purpose of developing a plan which would yield benefit to the project.

Blames Union For Job Bias

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The "Don't Buy Budweiser" campaign initiated and coordinated by the NAACP throughout the West Coast Region was terminated here, according to an announcement by Franklin H. Williams, secretary-ounsel of the Association.

Williams, following conferences with the Los Angeles Branch and Southern Area Conference leadership of the Association stated that "the responsibility for the exclusion of Negroes from employment opportunities in the brewery industry of the State of California must rest directly with two Los Angeles locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters."

Williams charged that "these locals, 203 of the Truck Drivers Union and 896 of the Bottlers Union were clearly guilty of racial discrimination both in their admission practices as well as in their referral system."

STARTED IN '57

Since the fall of 1957 the Association had been carrying on a "Don't Buy Budweiser" protest because of alleged discrimination in the Budweiser Brewery Company's hiring policy.

"The Anheuser-Busch Company (Budweiser) has cooperated fully with the NAACP at every step of our investigation," Williams stated, "and has given us written policy assurances that Negro, Mexican-American and other colored minority applicants will be hired regardless of their race and color, solely on the basis of need and merit."

In a written communication to Franklin Williams, secretary - counsel of the NAACP, August A. Busch, jr. stated:

". . .Anheuser-Busch, Inc. has no policy of discrimination against anyone in employment and I would not condone such practices. . ."

". . .this policy applies to job applicants referred to Anheuser - Busch by organized labor, as well as our Industrial Relations Departments, and I repeat that any qualified person, regardless of race, color or creed, is acceptable to Anheuser-Busch on the basis of need and merit."

In an effort to insure that qualified minority applicants would be available for consideration when job opportunities in non-union categories open, the Association had requested that the local chapter of the Urban League be utilized as an employee referral service. In response to this request, Williams issued the statement of John Flanigan, Western Regional Sales Manager of the Anheuser-Busch Company, which he said was communicated to him in writing as follows:

"Relative to your request that the Urban League of Los Angeles be notified periodically when vacancies occur in non-union job classifications, I have instructed Mr. McLendon (personnel director) to notify Urban League office."

The Association leadership stated that over a period of months conferences had been held to which representatives of the California Brewers Association, the Anheuser-Busch Company and the Teamsters Union were invited.

"At every point during these negotiations management representatives cooperated fully while the local Teamster representatives in contrast to management and to national Teamster representatives offered no cooperation whatsoever," Williams contended.

Association representatives had previously sought and obtained a statement of policy from the national Teamster Executive committee concerning discrimination. That statement, in the form of a communication dated April 16, 1958, declared:

"As you know, the Teamsters International union has a policy of non-discrimination because of race, color or creed. This is based not only upon our Constitution, but also upon the traditional belief of the labor movement in the brotherhood of man.

"At the February meeting of the General Executive Board in Miami, this policy was reaffirmed. However, to simply reaffirm this policy means nothing unless we are prepared to take positive action.

"As Americans we should be opposed to bigotry and racial discrimination at every turn, and do everything possible to make the Bill of Rights a reality for every citizen.

"On behalf of the General Executive Board, I urge each and every local to take positive action in this regard. Not only should we accept for membership all persons who are eligible, each local should also assist in obtaining employment for everyone, regardless of race, creed, or color.

"As members of the American labor movement, we support every tenet of Americanism. Equal opportunity is one of those tenets. The General Executive Board asks your full support in enforcing our non-discrimination policy."

Association leaders in Los Angeles and San Francisco charged that the local Teamster leadership were in flagrant violation of this national policy.

At the same time that the N. A. A. C. P. publicly condemned local Teamster Unions the organization, through its regional, area and Los Angeles leadership reaffirmed its "vigorous opposition" to its so-called Right-to-Work proposal presently pending in California. In commenting upon this, Williams stated:

"Right-to-Work legislation contains no guarantee of the right to work nor is it an alternative for fair employment practices. Its enactment in this state would seriously damage our Association's effort to broaden employment opportunities for Negroes and to win security in employment for minor workers. The fact that two local unions discriminate cannot be honestly used as an argument in favor of "Right-to-Work."

"We are sure," Williams contended, "that the union busting proponent of the California employer employee initiative will attempt to twist these charges against two union locals into an argument in favor of the vicious initiative. Negroes and other minorities should be forewarned against being duped in this fashion."

Contempt, Bias Laid To Railroad Firemen

World 5-1 Bibb Co.
Sat. 2 & 3

MACON, Ga.—A charge of discrimination and contempt of court was made in Federal Court against the Central of Georgia Railway, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineman here Tuesday by five firemen.

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The plaintiffs, firemen on the railroads line from Columbus to Birmingham, Ala., claim that they are being discriminated against in violation to a court order issued March 25, 1952, by the late Judge A. B. Conger.

During Tuesday's proceedings before Judge W. A. Bootle, counsel for the petitioners presented three hours of evidence and rested the case.

An attorney for the Central of Georgia said that if there had been acts of discrimination they had been by the brotherhood and not by the railroad, since the brotherhood sets regulations for work by firemen on the railroad.

Counsel for the plaintiffs, John Sihard, concluded that the "real complaint" is against the brotherhood, but the railroad had to be made a party to the action since any court order for relief would have to apply to both parties.

The court order of 1952 restrains the railroad and the brotherhood from denying the plaintiffs and others of "their respective rights to assignments as firemen . . . , based upon seniority, because they are Negroes or because they have not been permitted for required to take or pass examinations to qualify as locomotive engineers."

Negro firemen are not permitted to take examinations to qualify for jobs as engineers, nor are they allowed membership in the brotherhood.

Under old regulations, firemen are denied full seniority rights since they did not take the tests to qualify as engineers.

Major Simpson, Al Marshall, Will Coytman, Jim Mullins and Marion Vincent also claimed that a "swing man" was added and takes the fifth run of each of the five men each month, causing them to lose mileage and more than $100 in pay monthly.

16c 1958

D.C.

Negroes Reaffirm Store Boycott Plan

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Four Negro preachers were reported today to be determined to go through with their plans for a boycott of Washington department stores next Thursday because of the stores' alleged refusal to employ Negro sales clerks.

Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, one of the ministers, said the group had rejected a proposal by the city's board of commissioners that they submit their complaint to a human relations council the board expects to form soon.

Trades Council Denies Charges of Race Bias

The Washington Building and Construction Trades Council yesterday denied charges of racial discrimination by building trade unions in a letter to Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell.

John R. Holden, executive secretary of the Council, protested what he said was a remark made by Victor R. Daly, minority groups consultant of the United States Employment Service, "that it is next to impossible for a colored person to obtain membership in building trades unions.'"

Holden wrote that Daly "cited the bricklayers and carpenters and we would point out to you that both these trades do have colored members, as do many of our affiliated local unions."

Daly said yesterday that he discussed Negro employment problems at a meeting of the Northeast Boundary Civic Association on Monday night.

"I specifically exempted the bricklayers union in the statement I made," Daly said.

Age, race bias hinder typists

By NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON — In spite of the increasing number of job openings for typists and stenographers, and the shortage of qualified workers, hiring practices and preferences of employers, as well as preferences of job seekers, continue to intensify the shortage.

Age ceilings have tended to limit the employment of many available workers. Employer preferences for secretaries, stenographers and typists in the 18 to 35-year old range are responsible in part for the shortage, since women in these age groups available for career are few in number.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT opportunities for the more mature women workers have been, therefore, limited. Recently, however, there have been indications that age restrictions are beginning to lessen.

To the extent that industry accepts older workers who are available, shortage of stenographic and typing workers in some areas may be partly alleviated.

Together with training possibilities, the elimination of artificial age barriers undoubtedly offers the greatest challenge and opportunity to employers to solve their problems in this skilled area.

* * *

OTHER SOURCES of potential stenographic and typing service are nonwhite groups.

In several areas of the country, local customs and attitudes have prevented or limited their employment in private industry.

Preferences of the job applicant regarding the location of the job, duties, hours, and working conditions also tend to aggravate the shortage for some employers.

For example, even where job openings are plentiful the applicant may be reluctant to take a job because of transportation problems. In the case of married women this is an important consideration.

AFL-CIO tells Afro-American unions end all P.L discrimination

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — In a directive issued here Tuesday, the AFL-CIO ordered all of its unions to include clauses barring racial discrimination in hiring, wages or promotions in all labor contracts.

Designed to eliminate racial, color and religious discrimination under any of the unions contracts, the directive approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its final winter meeting.

THE CIVIL rights resolution directed all unions to establish committees and procedures to insure "a meaningful civil rights program" in the ranks of all affiliated labor organizations.

It laid particular emphasis on the fact that all unions should negotiate nondiscrimination clauses in all of their collective bargaining contracts and then see to it that the employers live up to those clauses in such contracts.

16c 1958 GENERAL

Discrimination Costly

Bias Held Aid to Communists

- By Hollace Ransdell

Job discrimination against Negroes "denies us the effective use of 10 percent of our labor forces"—and this at a time when Russia has shown dramatically that she is "practically abreast of us in technological skill and productive know-how," Pres. Al J. Hayes, of the Machinists, told a government-sponsored conference here.

Hayes spoke on labor's role and progress in the fight against discrimination, at the Minority Community Resources Conference sponsored by the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The committee is an advisory group which seeks to end discrimination in employment.

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon told the conference that advancement of Soviet technology was an increasing challenge to government, labor and management in this country to see that racial discrimination in employment was abolished.

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell pointed out that to keep up with the growing needs of this country, 10 million more workers must be added to the labor force by 1965. Racial minorities which constitute a large segment of the working force are not being utilized as they should be, he said. He urged communities to promote more on-the-job training programs for youth.

Hayes, a major speaker at the conference, told the group that although it is the Negro that bears the heaviest burden of job discrimination in the United States, there are other minority groups that are also treated with "ignorance, misunderstanding or prejudice," in the job market.

Our treatment of the Negro, Hayes said, is a matter of concern not only to America, but also is "a matter of major concern to the billion or more people who are as yet uncommitted in the struggle between communism and democracy—who are being wooed by the Soviet Union—and who for the most part are non-white."

Discussing the progress made in fighting discrimination in unions, Hayes said that "segregated locals are rapidly disappeariing in both the North and the South. This is true in the Machinists Union and in practically all other unions. As a result, white and Negro members are learning to work together on the everyday problems of local administration."

Describing instances of how some companies were exploiting labor's non-discrimination policy for their own advantage by stirring up race prejudice, Hayes urged the NLRB to take vigorous action "against any employer who injects the racial issue into a union organizing campaign."

Nixon Warns:

Must End All Job Bias in U. S.

LOS ANGELES—Vice President Richard Nixon climaxed a five-day visit here by warning that all traces of discrimination in employment practices must be eliminated.

Nixon told a group of labor leaders that "we must remove the last vestiges of inequality," and added the fact that the "help of the labor movement is needed and appreciated."

The Vice President's warning was prefaced with the statement that "we are not perfect in this respect," following this comment by Governor Knight:

"Discrimination is almost done away with in California, where so many people are engaged in work on vital contracts with the United States."

■

NIXON COMMENDED the labor movement for its outstanding role in promoting the best interests of all working people.

Representatives of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and the Greater Los Angeles CIO, who hosted the dinner, were told that a regional office of the President's Committee on Government Contracts would be opened here.

Nixon said the opening of the local office would "enable us to concentrate on the discrimination problem right in our own community."

Secretary of Labor James Mitchell is vice chairman of the committee which is chaired by Mr. Nixon.

Leland L. Wilder of Newport Beach will head the local office.

Unemployment Trend Seems To Be Easing

WASHINGTON (UP)—A Labor Department spokesman said today the rise in U.S. unemployment may be coming to a halt—although it's too early to tell for sure.

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell said earlier he believes the administration will recommend a tax cut if joblessness continues to climb next month. He said most cabinet members feel the same way.

However, Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson said only that his department has the question of a tax cut "under constant study and review." He said he had not yet prepared any "package" proposal for a tax reduction.

A top Labor Department employment expert reported that new claims for unemployment benefits have been going down, although not as rapidly as usual this season as in recent years. He said claims for jobless benefits apparently "are not going any deeper" and the worst that can be expected now is that claims will level off at a "pretty high" level.

Mitchell said reports indicate about 4,700,000 Americans are jobless this month.

"It's hard to tell at this point whether we're going to start pulling out," the expert said, "but figures indicate we're not headed toward a depression-type nosedive."

He added that it will be another six weeks or two months before the government can be sure that employment will pick up in the normal seasonal pattern.

U. S. Cannot Continue Job Bias, Mitchell Warns

LOS ANGELES — (INS)— Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell warned Thursday that the United States cannot continue to waste its manpower through job discrimination against minority groups.

The secretary, addressing a Los Angeles meeting of President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts, said the nation must eliminate prejudice in order to set an example for the developing countries of the world.

And, Mitchell warned:

"Unless we express that leadership, we will find that the void we leave will be filled by the Communists."

Turning to the subject of America's growing labor force, the secretary predicted that most of the 10 million new wage-earners expected by 1965 will be women and older workers, with the remainder made up of persons between and 24.

Mitchell said there probably be no increase in the numbe men in the prime working group of 25 to 44.

Wilkins Urges Unions to Curb Racial Bias

NEW YORK, May 22 — Racial discrimination in some trade unions is a blight which the labor movement should take prompt and effective steps to eliminate, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told delegates attending a convention of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, here this week.

Addressing the convention on May 21, Mr. Wilkins cited the action of the AFL-CIO in admitting two railroad brotherhoods whose constitutions exclude Negroes from membership. He noted also that while many unions have national policies against racial discrimination some locals, in such industries as steel, paper, oil and chemicals continue to permit discrimination.

"There are some unions," the NAACP leader pointed out, "that pass resolutions for civil rights hold conferences on civil rights but nevertheless stumble at the bargaining table."

Among unions with good records on civil rights, Mr. Wilkins cited the Packinghouse Workers and the United Automobile Workers. The UAW, he said, recently succeeded in eliminating the discriminatory separate line of progression in St Louis plants with which the union has collective bargaining agreements.

Mr. Wilkins also called upon organized labor to oppose the pending Senate bill to curb the authority of the United States Supreme Court. The provisions of this bill would endanger the rights of trade unions as well of those of civil rights organizations, he said.

The bill which has been favorably reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Senator James O. Eastland of Miss- would prohibit Supreme review of state regulations ing admission to the bar and

would also ban review by the court of congressional investigating power.

Anti-Discrimination Clause Killed In Senate Labor Fight

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate refused Saturday to broaden an employe welfare-pension fund bill to prohibit labor unions from denying membership because of race, creed or color.

The roll call vote was 53-28.

Rejection of the anti-discrimination amendment marked another setback for Senator William Knowland (R., Calif.) in his fight for what he calls "union democracy" measures.

Democratic leaders, with the support of some Republican senators, argued that efforts to write broad labor legislation should await hearings scheduled to start before the Senate Labor Committee on May 5.

'Hogwash,' Johnson Says

The move led by Knowland, the Senate Republican leader, to turn the welfare and pension fund bill into a broad "labor bill of rights" measure was described by Senator Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Texas) as "pure political hogwash."

Senator Johnson, the Democratic majority leader, appealed to Republicans to pass the welfare-pension bill first and then work on a general labor program later.

"Let's not shoot from the hip just to get headlines today," he said.

However, Senator Knowland and other Republicans argued that now was the time to get action if there were to be any real hopes of passing broadscale labor legislation at this session of Congress.

The defeat of Knowland's anti-discrimination amendment followed the pattern set Friday night when the Senate rejected four other amendments he proposed to strengthen rank and file control over union affairs.

He has other amendments to call up Monday and so have some other Republican senators. Also awaiting action are 11 amendments offered by Senator H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.) to carry out President Eisenhower's labor legislation recommendations.

Will Limit Debate

In putting off further action until Monday, the Senate agreed to limit debate on all amendments to one hour each and on final passage of the bill itself to three hours.

The agreement barred introduction of any new amendments.

Mitchell Calls for Equal Job Rights

An end to discrimination and action to insure equal job opportunity for Negroes is "imperative" if the United States is to retain world leadership, according to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

Asserting that equality of opportunity is an international as well as a national problem, the Cabinet officer said last night he wished "that those people who want to draw a color line would realize that two-thirds of the world's population" is nonwhite. Mr. Mitchell spoke at the National Urban League's Equal Opportunity Day dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The 1500 guests heard Mr. Mitchell read a message from President Eisenhower in which the President pledged to "continue to work with all the skill, patience and influence which I can command" to advance the "time-honored principles of American equality and justice."

Gov. Averell Harriman and Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey also spoke. Gov. Harriman said the "repercussions" of the civil rights issue "are far-reaching in the worldwide struggle against Kremlin-led communism."

Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and David J. McDonald, president of the United Steel Workers of America, received the 1958 "Equal Opportunity Day" awards made by the Urban League.

Women Complain Of Discrimination

By JOSEPH YOUNG
Star Staff Writer

Are women discriminated against in Government?

Many women think so. They feel that they are discriminated against when it comes to promotion to more responsible and higher-paying executive-type jobs.

Women say that time and again promotion opportunities for which they are well qualified in education and experience go to men instead.

Government personnel directors generally agree that, all things considered, many agency officials prefer men to women in jobs above the run-of-the-mill caliber.

Studies Have Been Made

But they declare that the Government has made great strides in the past few years in making more choice jobs available to women employes.

The prejudice against having women in important positions can't be completely eliminated overnight, they say. It's pointed out that much the same prejudices exist in industry in regard to women executives.

Many instances are cited to show where women are filling executive and highly responsible supervisory positions in Government.

Merit Alone to Count

Women employes point out that jobs in Government are supposed to be filled on the basis of merit alone, as determined by civil service ratings. They declare that it is a common practice on the part of agencies, when the Civil Service Commission sends them the names of three persons to be considered for a job vacancy, to discard a name automatically if it is that of a woman.

Women's groups for the past few years have been urging the Civil Service Commission to set up a unit to investigate complaints by women that they were discriminated against in Federal employment because of their sex, just as employes now have the right to appeal to the CSC on alleged discrimination because of race or religion.

* * * *

TRUTH CAMPAIGN—Quite a few newspapers and magazines throughout the country have had stories and editorials critical of Federal workers as a result of the 10 per cent pay raise. The gist of the stories was that the increases were undeserved, inflationary, etc.

To counteract these stories, the National Federation of Federal Employes and its president, Vaux Owen, have sent letters of reply to the editors of all these publications, demanding equal space to answer the charges. In most cases, the NFFE reply is printed. The NFFE "truth campaign" seeks to correct false impressions of Government workers and sets the record straight as to the justification of the 10 per cent raise. The federation bases its reply on the fact that classified and postal workers had not received a previous raise since 1951, while all the time living costs kept climbing.

* * * *

CAPITAL ROUNDUP—Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics has presented the following awards: Superior accomplishment, Jules Kanter, Lillian Kennedy, Ossie Pulliam, Gerald Fischetti, Margaret Bashta, Francis Thompson, Daniel Brockway, Rene Ruffin, Stanley Allen, Lilah Thomas; beneficial suggestions, Kenneth Dunlap, Fannie Edlovitch, Severino Titi, Eric Peters, David Neihouse; safe driving award, John Cheney; 20 years' service, Herbert Thomas, jr. . . . At Fort Belvoir, Mrs. Frances Kimbell and Thomas R. Jones have received sustained superior performance awards. Dr. Georg Hass was awarded the Commanding General's Medal for technological achievement. . . . Local 10, Andrews Field, American Federation of Municipal, State and County Employes ,has adopted a resolution opposing the Senate-approved bill to build the air museum on the Mall. The group wants the cultural center built on the Mall instead.

Charges Of Discrimination In U. S. Jobs Increase

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UPI)—Complaints the Federal Government discriminated against workers because of race or religion increased during the last two years. President Eisenhower's committee on Government Employment Policy disclosed today.

In its second report to the President, the committee said 341 complaints of discrimination against federal workers or those trying to get government jobs were investigated between May, 1956, and January, 1958.

It said 89.7 per cent of the complaints came from Negroes, 3.2 from Jews, 1.8 per cent from Latin Americans, 1.5 per cent from Seventh Day Adventists, 1.2 per cent from Roman Catholics, and the other 2.6 per cent from seven other racial and religious minority groups.

The committee did not say how many complaints were received during the period covered by its previous report, January, 1955, to May, 1956. But it said complaints increased during the latest 20-month check period.

The group told the President "substantial progress" was being made toward ending discrimination in Federal employment practices. But, it said, "the task is a considerable one."

END OF PREJUDICE ON ALL JOBS URGED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (UPI)—The National Planning Association warned today that the nation's economic recovery could not be complete until jobs were available to persons now subject to "unwitting prejudice."

The non-partisan group issued a report calling for joint industry-government efforts to find job opportunities for non-whites, certain religious and nationality groups, disabled and older persons, women and job-seekers handicapped by inadequate training or past records.

When employment shrank, the report said, "there is a tendency to seek general economic solutions as a means for reversing trends, stimulating business activity and making more jobs available."

It said this was "natural and necessary under the circumstances but it obscures the heavier impact of unemployment from other than economic causes on particular groups in the population.

"Even during the period of relatively high employment special groups in the population carry an unduly large part of the unemployment burden," the N. P. A. said. "Economic recovery cannot be complete until employment is attainable by the groups disadvantaged by inadequate opportunities."

HAIR GREASE FIRMS BAN NEGRO HELP

Negroes spend an estimated $50 a year on hair grease preparations and cosmetics, but did you know that a few of the big companies, all owned by whites, have stiff Jim Crow hiring policies? Such outfits as Posner, Royal Crown, Dixie Peach and other companies would rather hire blind white men and women rather than Negroes.

Yet, none of these outfits would be in existence were it not for the demand of the Negro public for hair pressing preparations.

On the other hand, these white men who have become millionaires off the Negro market in hair grease, show their utter contempt for their black customers by refusing to give them anything in return better than jobs as stock boys, floor sweepers, flunkies and the like.

Negroes are getting a dirty deal from these people because not only do they refuse to give the very people responsible for but they manipulate the market in such a way that Negro manufacturers of hair preparations find it difficult to get their products into chain drug stores and other mass outlets.

Few if any of these white manufacturers do anything for Negroes beyond compounding grease, lye and perfume to burn the hair off their heads or make it worse than it was before they started using such stuff.

Employment Discrimination Complaints Set New Record

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Complaints of race or religious discrimination in employment have more than tripled over the number in any of the previous four years, according to the report of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, released by the White House Wednesday.

The report, covering the five-year period from 1953 to 1953, list a total of 351 complaints of job discrimination in the year ended last June 30, as compared with a total of 293 complaints spread over the four year period from Aug. 13 1953, to June 30, 1957.

The committee gives three reasons for the increase in the number of complaints it has received:

1. Its success in reaching more people to explain its objectives and duties.

2. The opening of regional offices in Chicago in 1957 and in Los Angeles this year.

3. The developement of more cooperative relationships with organizations that act for individuals in filing complaints.

MANY COMPLAINTS

The charges alleged in the 644 complaints the committee has received in the five-year period total 717 because some complaints contained more than one charge. Of this number, 446 charges involve race, 217 involve religion, 29 involve national origin, and 25 are not specified.

The 644 complaints by type are: 226 colored persons, 172 whites, 17 national origin, and 418 was filed by private organizations: 4 by Americans for Democratic Action, 208 by the Anti- Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 36 by the Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems, 76 by the NAACP, 3 by the Religious Liberty Association, 35 by labor unions, 28 by Urban Leagues branches, and 17 by various other groups. State and municipal bodies also filed 11 complaints.

The committe reported that to date it has closed 188 cases by effectively settling the issues involved.

In addition, the report states, 266 cases were closed because of lack of jurisdiction. The committee has jurisdiction only where the employer has a Government contract.

INFORMATION LACK

It also closed 39 cases because the complaints either failed to furnish adequate information or voluntarily withdrew the complaint.

The report states that the committee has extended its negotiations to obtain equal job opportunity on an industry-wide basis when complaints revealed that the general employment patterns of an industry did not conform to the nondiscrimination clause in standard Government contracts.

Progress made toward eliminating race or religious discrimination in employment is shown in the report by 52 company-by-company summaries, giving figures on minority group employment, in all of which the committee says it has had a hand.

4 Large Firms Charged With Job Discrimination

Washington.—Four large industrial corporations and a federally aided educational project are charged with unfair employment practices in complaints filed today with the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Firms Named

Concerns named in the complaint filed by Mr. Hill include the Monsanto Chemical Co., Monsanto, Ill.; Glenn L. Martin Co., Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.; Kansas State College of Agriculture-U.S. Department of Agriculture Extension Program, Wichita, Kans.; P. Lorillard Co., Greensboro, N.C.; and the Railway Express Agency, Inc., New York City.

Mr. Hill also conferred with Dr. Joseph Houchins, chief enforcement officer of the Committee regarding previously filed NAACP complaints. The Committee has not revoked a single contract since it was created by Executive order in August, 1953.

Complaints Pending

Among the complaints currently pending with the Committee are actions against Goeing Aircraft Co., Wichita, Kans.; Western Electric Co. and the Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO, Greensboro, N.C.; Lion Oil Co. and the International Union of Operating Engineers, AFL-CO, El Dorado, Ark.; and the Cessna Aircraft Corp., Wichita, Kans.

Others

Also the National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio; Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Wichita, Kans.; Bohr Aircraft Corp., Riverside, Calif.; Carbide and Chemical Co. (Division of Union Carbide and Chemical orp.) and Galveston Metal Trades Department, AFL-IO, Texas City, Tex.; Frigidaire Sales Corp. (Division of General Motors Corp.) Emeryville, Calif.; and U.S. ndustrial Chemical Co. (Division of National Distiller Co.) Ashtabula, Ohio.

There are some 40 others, according to NAACP records.

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